

# Willsborough Beacon.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From the (German Reformed) Weekly Messenger.

## A FEW WORDS TO YOUNG MEN.

It is one of the glories of this highly favored land in which we live, that the door is open for the humblest and poorest of her sons to become useful and respectable in society. The poor may become rich, and the most ignorant may obtain such an education as will fit them for useful business and consequent respectability. There is not a farmer's son nor an apprenticed mechanic, but what may, by self-improvement and application, store his mind by useful reading to become both useful and respectable in society. One hour in a day employed in reading, will, in the course of a few years, enable him to stand side by side with one half of his fellow men who have had the best opportunities of receiving an education, if not a liberal education. How many young men of good natural talents have been neglected by their parents or guardians in regard to their education? They have scarcely had the rudiments of their mother tongue, but might, by a little application, surmount all these adverse circumstances, and become ornaments to the state or the church. I was led to these remarks, by reflecting to the circumstances of one of our most eminent men in the West, who, when he was three years of age, did not know the alphabet. He made his living by hard daily labor. At that period of life, he commenced learning the A B C. He employed his evenings in reading papers, then he procured a few books, and in a few years he had a little library of books. He has been a member of Congress for a number of years, and filled that station with honor and credit; and long ago, he was Governor of a western state. Nor has he been unworthy of such a trust, as is frequently the case; but on the contrary, he is eminently qualified for it, and his high standing in the halls of legislation has never been questioned, having been one of its most eloquent and efficient members.

It is true, that not every one will be able to become eminent, but every one may, by improving his talents, do much towards his own advancement in intellectual improvement. If young men can only be induced to spend their evenings at home, in useful reading, no matter what have been their opportunities previously, they may yet become what they are not now likely to be—intelligent, useful members of society; and whether they continue to be mechanics or farmers or no, they will adorn their station, and add an incalculable amount to their personal comfort and happiness, by possessing sources of enjoyment within themselves.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

## ADVANTAGES OF TAKING A NEWSPAPER.

We are not going to write you a homily on this worn-out subject. We know you wouldn't read it if we did. But we want to tell you a little circumstance that occurred a short time since in this neighborhood, which will not occupy much more space than you have already gone over. It is this: A subscriber of ours, who like too many others who don't know their own interests, got the foolish idea into his head that he couldn't afford to take the paper any longer, as the times had become so dreadfully hard—although he being a farmer, was making more money than ever he did—and so he discontinued it. We struck his name out reluctantly, as we do all good subscribers, and according to his orders, sent him no more papers.

It wasn't long however, say two weeks, before we had another visit from him. It soon appeared, that he couldn't afford to take no paper any longer, and he forthwith had his name re-entered on our list, and at the same time, sending the action to the word, he reached us a \$5 bank note—none of Dwyot's—and we instantly returned him a good three dollar corporation plaster, and a receipt for the balance; he being one of those kind, hospitable men, who fall into the good practice of paying their subscriptions in advance. But let us have the 'little circumstance,' we think we hear some of our readers say. We beg pardon—you shall have it in a trice. After handing him the three dollars and the receipt—(we always give receipts)—he said—but no matter what—he had down before us three two dollar counterfeit notes of the Spring Garden corporation, which he had taken in market, through ignorance of their existence, but which the very next paper after he discontinued, would have told him all about.

Upon making inquiry of his neighbors, who of course took the Telegraph—he learnt that they too had been offered them, but having opportunely been apprised of their character, they were promptly rejected. This is the 'little circumstance,' gentle reader; and as our friend rose to

depart, he gave us an expressive smile as he said we should now continue the Telegraph until invited to his funeral; and we, not to be outdone in courtesy, made one of the most graceful and respectful inclinations you ever saw, hoping, in true Turkish grandiloquence, that he might live a thousand years.

## DEACON SLOW.

Deacon Slow had three sons (it is unnecessary to mention his daughters,) who were, as deacon's sons are apt to be, the deuce only can tell why, very roguish. They were in the habit of poking fun at an old ram, who endeavored to take his share of the sport by butting them over, a kind of fun which he often manifested an inclination to play off upon the Deacon as he marched down to salt the flock—for these were duties to which he paid strict attention, as he was extremely humane, except when he was made very wroth, on which occasion his anger would burn like a furnace seven times heated. Nor the Deacon's sheep pasture was on the Shawnee river, which is narrow but deep; and the pasture terminated in a precipice which rose fifteen feet above the water and shelved over it, as a beetle brooded house hangs over a narrow street; and the boys, who had exhausted all other fun upon the ram, were in the habit, now and then, of squatting on the edge of the precipice, and daring a hat at him, at which he would come with blind fury there. The boy who held the hat could easily leap aside, and the exasperated ram was quickly cooled by a plunge headlong down the precipice into the stream. At this trick they were one day caught by the Deacon's father, who took them into a thicket close by and anointed their backs thoroughly with the oil of turpentine, an excellent application in such cases made and provided. It is not always effectual, however, and in this case the disease was not cured, as the boys were a few days after writing round the place in order to repeat the joke on the unsuspecting and innocent ram; but on beholding his father at a distance, coming with his basket of salt, they hid in the thicket which they had so good occasion to remember. Slowly came Deacon Solomon Slow, and after he scattered his salt, he stood upright, and thought within himself that it would be strange to see the ram bolt over the precipice into the river. He saw no one high—how should he, when the boys were hid in the bushes? and taking off his broad brimmed hat, he made demonstrations which at once attracted the lord of the flock, who set out as usual in full speed. The deacon had squatted close to the edge—and, as he saw the ram bounding along, he pictured out to his fancy the ridiculous figure the silly sheep would make, bounding with a splash into the water—he began to smile—the ram at last came close, fierce on the charge, more enraged as the hat was larger than common—the deacon grinned outright—but in the midst of his delight at the ram's ridiculous appearance, he forgot to jump aside, and the beast butted him over with a splash into that water where he intended the silly sheep should have gone. The boys ran out clapping their hands and shouting "you've got it, dad," in all the ecstasy of revenge. He was afterwards called Deacon Solomon by his neighbors, among whom he lived and died at a venerable old age.

From "Wonders of Nature and Providence."

## AN AWFUL PROVIDENCE.

God is greatly to be feared in the assembly of his saints.

At Amsterdam, Holland, occurred the following remarkable event: As Mr. Fleming, a pious and godly minister, was preaching on a Lord's day to his congregation, there was observed amidst the multitude three young men, whose behaviour during divine service, was so indecorous and infamous, that it not only attracted the notice of the people, but also excited the attention of the minister, who, after a little time, reproved them in public, desiring at least that they would behave decently while under the sacred roof. This gentle admonition seemed rather to increase than check their misbehaviour; and they most daringly offered greater contempt to the preaching of the word, which they signified by peeling oranges, cracking nuts, and making very mouths at the minister. The serious preacher was moved a second time to admonish them, at which they appeared still more enraged than before, persisting in their shameful and profane practices. He was then so impressed and shocked at their hardened behaviour, that in the midst of his discourse he made a solemn pause, turned and looked them full in the face for some time, apparently with much agitation in his countenance, and then spoke to the three young men in the following awful and solemn manner: "I am sorry to be the author of such a dreadful, alarming message to you, and I have begged of the Lord to excuse me from it, but he will not; therefore I must not shrink from the painful duty of declaring the awful and confirmed impression of my mind. I now tell you that you have not a week longer to live in this world!" This dreadful sentence, proceeding from the mouth of a man, somewhat excited the doubtful apprehensions of the congregation, who thought it proceeded from precipitancy and rashness; and some of his intimate friends were of opinion that religion would suffer reproach from it, especially if it should not prove true. The minister said, let the event prove the truth of it, for I am persuaded I was moved by the spirit of God to say what I did, as prophetic of their awful end. Monday passed, and nothing occurred; but on Tuesday one of the young men went on board a vessel to prosecute an intended voyage, (as had been fixed previous to the affair,) but in consequence of a violent storm which arose, the ship was driven on shore, whereby this poor unhappy wretch was launched into eternity. On Wednesday another of the young men was concerned in a quarrel with some person, the issue of which was, fighting a duel with swords, where in this unhappy victim fell. On Thursday the only surviving one was taken suddenly ill, at which he began to be terrified, as two of his sinful companions were already cut off. He then sent for the same minister whom he had ridiculed the preceding Sabbath. When Mr. Fleming arrived at the house, he asked the young man what he wanted him for. The young man begged he would pray with him. When the minister requested to know what he would have him petition for, the young man told him for his life. "That is not in my power to do," said the minister, "for I am sure you will die." "Then," said the young man, "beg or pray for the life of my soul." The minister so far consented as

to kneel down by his bedside, in which posture he continued for a considerable time, and then arose without speaking a word. He then said to the young man that he found his lips so closed that he could not utter a syllable on his behalf, and so took his leave of him; when soon after the young man died in horror and despair, which closed the sad and awful catastrophe.

The Methodists, a few weeks since, held a camp-meeting in Pike county, Missouri, at which a large concourse attended. A few drunken wretches attended for the purpose of disturbing those engaged in religious exercises. They had been reproved several times, publicly, from the stand. On Sunday evening, the ringleader among them, with several of his coadjutors, snared a few hundred yards, to a grocery, and replenished their canteens. While there, a gentleman, who was piously disposed, happened to pass by, and attempted to dissuade these fellows from further interrupting the worshiping assembly. The ringleader swore he would do as he pleased, that he had money enough to buy hell. With this expression on his lips, he mounted his horse, swearing that he would go to Hell and buy it out. His horse took fright, ran a few steps and dashed the fellow with such force against a tree, as to burst open his head.

How to make the best of it.—Robinet, a peasant of Lorraine, after a hard day's work at the next market town, was running home with his basket in hand. "What a delicious supper I shall have," said he to himself. "This piece of kid well stewed down, with onions sliced, thickened with meat, and seasoned with salt and pepper, will make a dish fit for the bishop of the diocese. Then I have a good piece of barley loaf at home to finish with. How I long to be at it."

A noise in the hedge now attracted his notice. He spied a squirrel nimbly running round a tree, and popping into a hole between the branches. Hal thought he, what a nice present a nest of young squirrels will be to my master. I'll try if I can get it. Upon this he set down his basket in the road, and began to climb up the tree. He had half-ascended, when casting a look at his basket, he saw a dog with his nose in it, ferreting out a piece of kid's flesh. He made all possible speed down, but the dog was too quick for him, and ran off with the meat in his mouth. Robinet looked after him: "Well then," said he, "I must be content with soup mesgré; and no bad thing neither."

He travelled on and came to a little public house by the road side, where an acquaintance of his was sitting on a bench drinking. He invited Robinet to take a draught. Robinet seated himself by his friend, and set his basket on a bench close by him. A tame raven which was kept in the house, came slowly behind him and stole away the bag in which his meal was tied up, and hopped off with it to his hole. Robinet did not perceive the theft until he had got on his way again. He returned to search for bag, but he could hear no tidings of it. "Well," says he, "my soup will be thinner, but I will boil a slice of bread in it, and that will do some good at least."

He went on again, and arrived at a little brook over which was laid a narrow plank. A young woman coming to pass at the same time, Robinet gallantly offered her his hand. As soon as she got to the middle, either through fear or sport, she shrieked out and cried that she was falling. Robinet hastening to support her with his other hand, let his basket drop into the stream. As soon as she was safe over, he jumped in and recovered it, but when he took it out he perceived that the salt was melted and his pepper was washed away. Nothing was now left but the onions. "Well," says Robinet, "then I must sup to night on roasted onions and barley bread. Last night I had the bread alone. To-morrow morning it will not signify what I had." So saying, he trudged on, singing as before.

## PENITENTIARIES.

The Governor of Alabama, in his Message to the Legislature, strongly recommends the establishment of a Penitentiary. He successfully meets several objections which are urged against them, and in reply to the statement that Criminals are too well treated in the Penitentiary, he says—

"I am for my own part, inclined to think that hard labor—coarse food and clothing—absolute silence during the day, and solitary confinement during the night, are as much as human nature can well endure; especially when continued for months or years together. These, added to the ignominy of the punishment, make Penitentiaries, as I conceive, the most effectual terror to evil doers that the wit of

man has ever yet devised. I have said nothing of the salutary influence which this mode of punishment is calculated to exert upon the offender himself, as compared with the contrary influence which our present system is known to have—of the exercise of body he enjoys—the means of moral improvement thrown in his way—and the trade he acquires: as contrasted with the enervation of body, and corruption of mind which the idleness and vicious associations of our common jails must ever produce. As it has been my purpose to glance but slightly at the prominent features of the important subject in hand, I will simply remark in conclusion of this subject, that in my humble judgment, nothing which the present General Assembly could do, would so much redound to the welfare of the state, and their own honor, as the establishment of a Penitentiary, and with these impressions, I again cordially recommend to them that measure."

## A WARNING VOICE.

In noticing the result of the recent Elections in New York, the *Reading Chronicle* (Pennsylvania,) a firm supporter of President Van Buren's Administration, thus raises its warning voice against the policy which is so fast consigning its authors and abettors to political death:

"We have only met with a reverse, and, if viewed in the proper light, with a deserved rebuke. It is a warning that the democratic party should return to its ancient landmarks, and repudiate those violent and unworthy doctrines, fit only for a scheming Utopian or a less innocent schemer. The democratic party is still strong and will as usual triumph, but it must abandon the dangerous ground it has in some instances only pretended to assume, and it must address its arguments and measures to the industrious, the active, and the public spirited portion of the community, and not to the idle and riotous. We have been plainly told—through the ballot-boxes—that the people will no longer permit a war to be waged against their interests—that every property holder, whether he be worth five or five thousand dollars—and whether his capital consist of cash or credit will demand that he be protected in all his rights of citizenship, and not interfered with directly or indirectly, in his lawful pursuits."

The following judicious and well-timed admonition from the Richmond Whig meets with our cordial approbation. We hope it will be well considered and observed by every thinking patriot:

"We wish to impress the Whigs with the importance of not only indulging charity and forbearance among themselves, but to avoid that proscriptive violence and partisan bigotry (the distinguishing traits of Jacksonism) which their brilliant triumphs tended so strongly to engender. We desire to see the Whigs victorious, and to carry out their principles, but, in doing so, to set the parts of liberal and enlightened patriots and statesmen. We are not such partisans as to desire a change of rulers, merely to get another set as violent, proscriptive, and rabid. We wish for the change, for the peace and welfare, and the happiness and glory of the country. If success were unfortunately to render the Whigs frantic and furious, or, to express the whole in one word, Jacksonian in their feelings and policy, we should cease to exult in their triumphs, because they would then cease to be Whigs."

On one occasion, John, of England, is said to have demanded money from a Jew, as a commutation of the punishment for an offence he had committed against the laws of the realm, and to have ordered one of the Jew's teeth to be extracted every day until he complied with the requisition. The Jew lost seven teeth and then paid the sum demanded. How like the Jew is Martin Van Buren! He has committed gross outrages upon the laws and best interests of his country, and the people have commenced extracting his political teeth. He has just lost an eye tooth, (New York,) and we should like to know how many more the Whigs must extract, before the little gentleman is brought to his senses?

Louisville Gazette.

Curious Experiment.—It is stated that an ingenious chemist in France, having found, after many experiments, that a void produced by electricity in a glass vessel, became luminous, has at last succeeded in forming a long bottle, of three inches by thirty, from which, having exhausted the air, and otherwise acted upon it, by a galvanic battery, a light is now emitted, being hung up in his apartment, equally clear, but not so oppressive to the eye, as that of the sun.

A young man idle, an old man needy.



From the North Carolina Standard.  
STATE AFFAIR—No. II.

In my last essay I stated that the reckoning of our State Finances was not completed, and I would resume it this week. I am gratified I should feel I can know that my effort to rouse the people to an examination of state affairs, had even induced the readers of your paper to attempt for themselves a finding of the estimate. But I fear, of those who took the trouble to read my communication, few have "cared for these things;" and none of them enough to carry them further than a shrewd guess about "who is Mentor?" "what man is so silly as to labor on these things?" And very probably, they who have settled my real name in their own minds, will charitably set to work, in devising some imputation of a selfish or a sinister design in me.

But I had rather endure false charges which I can easily out-live (if I live long,) and which none will credit after I die, (should I die soon,) than not stir their indolence into activity. If the people can be started into active thought in these matters, they will soon take a proper direction. The evil in our state is, that "they will not consider!"

I showed, in my last, that the state will soon have a clear income of \$145,000—over and beyond the ordinary expenses of the government. That she has a fund, well-invested, of nearly two millions, and owes no man any thing. The precise sum is \$1,956,400.

In addition to these resources, she will come into possession of the Indian lands next year. The Cherokees have ceded them; they are to leave them in 1838; our officers are now engaged in surveying them for sale, and, by a law of the last Assembly, they will be exposed to sale. I doubt the policy of our legislation on this subject; but that is foreign to the question in hand. These lands are variously estimated from 300,000 to 600,000 dollars. I shall avoid the charge of extravagance, by adopting the least sum. This sum being also permanently invested, by the state, will yield 6 per cent, or 18,000 dollars per year. Thereby increasing our permanently invested funds to the sum of \$2,256,400, and the annual income of the state to \$163,000; and the state out of debt!

In the hands of wise and prudent legislators, this will be a fund of blessings to the state and all her people. Unwisely administered, it will be a curse, a bitter curse. Then let us watch every tendency to extravagant follies; but be careful to discriminate between the vice of extravagance and the virtue of enlightened liberality. We may differ upon the question of divorcing the banks from the general government, but no patriot can refuse to aid in divorcing our domestic financial questions, in the state, from national politics. Otherwise, it must soon happen that a legislator will do nothing for North Carolina; or he may squander our treasures in idle and ill-digested plans of sectional improvements, or suffer them to lie idle, and be of no avail; provided he thinks, with one party, that Mr. Van Buren is a magician, and curses Gen. Jackson's administration; and with the other party, provided he is for Van Buren, and gives due praise to General Jackson. I am for giving to national politics its full share of influence in national councils. I don't insist upon its having no weight even in state elections. But I do and will protest against its swallowing up the state and all her interests. State rights and state interests are so intimately blended, that a total neglect of the former will certainly destroy all the latter; and tend more to consolidation, than all other existing causes combined. In passing, I have barely thrown out this remark for the "State Rights party" to consider.

There is another general remark that I must be allowed to make here. The reform of our constitution promised to destroy the old local party divisions of east and west. Would that it may be so. The great danger we have to encounter is log-rolling legislation; a system by which public money is squandered, through the combined strength of minorities. For example:—"You vote for my project that you don't approve, and I'll vote for your project that I don't approve." The parent of this system is local or sectional party spirit, and every patriot is bound to his country to destroy forever this mother of evil.

In the foregoing exhibition of North Carolina's funds and income, I have omitted the cash balances in the treasury. I have not counted the sum of \$18,300, which has just been paid by the old State Bank, as a final dividend on its stock.—I have also omitted the sum of nearly 20,000 dollars which it is supposed the state will receive in a few weeks, as her final dividend on stock held in the old Newbern Bank. I refer to them to convince you that I have not been one-sided or careless in these estimates. I omit them, that they who are never contented at any thing which exhibits a prosperous result for the state; unless it happened to be a result produced by them; may be indulged with a few rich crumbs, which may be disposed of before their grumbling humor assails my calculations. These Grumbletonians (a pretty strong party in North Carolina) are required, therefore, to take notice of these omissions, when they are attacking these results.

I eschew national politics in this discus-

sion, and therefore I am not undertaking to determine whether it is right or wrong, but whether it be the one or the other, I believe the 4th instalment of what is called the Surplus Money of the United States, will be paid notwithstanding its late suspension. Partizans, oftentimes, in their zeal to defeat opponents, or to promote their friends, make false impressions on the public mind. I will state the facts, and the people can tell better if my opinion is probably right or wrong.

Congress passed a law to deposit the surplus money of the United States with the states, and ordered it to be paid over in four quarterly instalments. The 1st, 2d and 3d were paid. A general derangement of money matters occurred before October, at which time the fourth instalment was to have been paid. Congress met in September, when, 1st—they refused to repeal the law; 2d—they passed an act postponing the payment of the fourth instalment; 3d—they thereupon reconsidered this vote, and amended the bill, so as to postpone it—not indefinitely—not forever—but till 1st January, 1839. Now what is the fair inference, what the necessary inference from these facts? Every candid man will agree that the inference is this:—The 4th instalment will be paid (if possible) on 1st January 1839. But some one will say that Van Buren is opposed to paying it. I will not undertake to dispute this point. We shall see hereafter if he is. I doubt it. For the present I remark, that both houses of Congress must be against it, and Mr. Van Buren also, to prevent its payment. For if some law to repeal that which is now in existence, be not passed, the money must come. To prevent it, the Senate must agree to a bill repealing it; the House of Representatives must concur in that bill; and Mr. Van Buren must finally ratify it. This could not be done now. Whether it ought to be so or not I am precluded from discussing—(as it would lead us to national politics.) Ought to be or ought not to be—so it is, and so it will be in 1839.

The amount of this instalment payable to North Carolina, will be about \$478,000. This sum prudently invested, will yield not less than \$28,000 income. Then the funds of the state, permanently invested, will amount to \$2,738,400, and the annual income of the state will be \$181,000, over and beyond the expenses of the government. FREE OF DEBT, and nearly three millions of a permanent fund—and \$181,000 income!

I have had to deal with Croakers.—They belong to both political parties in our state, and they croak their complaints or not, as it may operate on others who differ in their national politics, and especially their own elections. I know that they will tell the people to "Take care, for this money will be called for by the general government," and it is better to keep it close. When did public money stay idle in a public chest? If it is not invested it will be squandered; if invested and the income is not well applied, it will be illy-spent; all experience proves it. Will any honest politician leave his name for the public, and risk the assertion that the general government will probably call back the deposits? If he will, I promise to give mine, and meet the question at a proper time, by fair, manly discussion. Let him understand. I don't mean to argue whether Congress ought to call back the deposits. That I leave to our Congress-men. The question is: Will they do it? I answer, No, never!

In the meantime, to give my adversary a topic for his first essay, I propose to him these questions: As the nation stood in need of money at the last session of Congress, and yet Congress did not even propose to recall the deposits, what makes it probable they will ever do it? Indeed, what does he infer from the fact, that instead of recalling the money, they passed a law forbidding the Secretary of the Treasury to do it, without the direction of Congress first given to him to that effect? If these facts do not prove that this money will never be recalled, really, it must be confessed, they look very much that way. But I have no fears that any man, who is not accustomed to create shadows of imagination, with which to frighten himself or others, can apprehend a recall of these deposits.

I have now presented, in a form capable of being understood by every one, a statement of the funds and immediate resources of the state. They shall be followed by further communications, as my leisure gives me opportunity.

MENTOR.

Congress.

Monday, December 11.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Benton, the committee on finance were instructed to inquire into the state of the currency in the District of Columbia, and what measures are necessary for the improvement of the same.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill authorizing the President to employ the public vessels to cruise during the winter season on the coast, for the relief of distressed navigators. Referred.

Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to repeal the act of July 2, 1836, establishing an Express mail. Read twice and referred to the committee on post office, &c.

In the House of Representatives, the standing committees were announced, as appointed by the chair.

The Rev. Levi R. Reese was elected

chaplain to the House. The votes, on the 4th balloting, were for Mr. Reese 108, Fowler 32, Quay 4, Owen 4.

Tuesday, December 12.

In the Senate, the bill authorizing the President to cause the public vessels to cruise on the coast during the winter season, for the relief of vessels in distress, was reported from the committee on naval affairs, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams presented a petition, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the district of Columbia, and moved that it and the petitions presented by himself and colleagues at the late special session on the same subject, embracing upwards of 50,000 signers, be referred to the committee on the district of Columbia, with instructions to consider and report thereon.

Mr. Wise moved to lay that motion on the table; which question was decided by yeas and nays—yeas 135, nays 70.

Mr. Adams presented several other petitions on the same subject, and the question of reception being raised, was decided in the affirmative—yeas 144, nays 60.

On this question the vote of the North Carolina delegation were as follows:

For reception.—Messrs. McKay and A. H. Sheppard.

Against reception.—Messrs. Deberry, J. Graham, Hawkins, Montgomery, Rencher, C. Shepard, Stanly, and Williams.

Absent.—Messrs. Bynum, Conner, and Sawyer.

Wednesday, December 13.

In the Senate, Mr. King introduced a bill to authorize the employment of boys in the marine service; Mr. Clay, a bill to extend the privilege of copy right to foreign authors in certain cases; which were twice read and referred.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill to restrain the issue of bank bills in the district of Columbia, of denominations less than five dollars.

The bill authorizing the establishment of a coast relief squadron, was read a third time and passed.

The House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Adams yesterday, to refer certain memorials presented at the present and late session of Congress, by himself and colleagues, against the annexation of Texas, to a select committee.

The question pending was the motion of Mr. Howard, to refer them to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Adams addressed the House at length in support of his motion and against the reference proposed by Mr. Howard, because the subject did not belong to that committee, and for the further reason that they were already committed against the prayer of the petitioners, two-thirds of them, six out of the nine, being slave-holders. Mr. A. addressed the House at length on the subject generally, being several times called to order by the Chair, and Messrs. Legare, Petrekin, Snyder, and Rhett, when, having taken his seat, he moved for leave to proceed, and asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The objections were then withdrawn, and Mr. A. concluded his remarks.

[The grounds upon which Mr. Snyder called the gentleman from Massachusetts to order, were for referring to the death of Lovejoy, and accusing the people of Alton as guilty of murder and arson.]

Mr. Snyder demanded of the Speaker, whether he would be permitted to answer the remarks made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, arraigning the conduct of the people of Alton, charging them with murder and arson. If he (Mr. S.) was permitted to answer them, he would give his consent for the gentleman to proceed, but if not, he was, in justice to his constituents, bound to call him to order.

The Chair remarked, that any reply to remarks made out of order would, of itself, be out of order.

Mr. Adams, at this stage, asked leave of the House to proceed, stating that he would not again refer to Lovejoy, and demanded the yeas and nays, which having been ordered—

Mr. Snyder withdrew his objection, after the avowal of the gentleman from Massachusetts that he would not again advert to the subject.

Mr. Wise then moved to lay the motion of reference and the petitions themselves on the table.

Mr. Rhett and Mr. Dawson severally appealed to Mr. Wise to withdraw the motion, but he declined.

Mr. Grennell then asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were: yeas 137, nays 68.

So the whole subject was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Maine, the House took up the bill from the Senate to authorize the employment of public vessels upon the coast in the winter season, to relieve distressed navigators, and the same having been twice read, was, on motion of Mr. Wise, postponed till tomorrow.

Thursday, December 14.

In the Senate, the joint resolution offered by Mr. Allen, proposing amendments to the Constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President, was referred to a committee of nine. This amendment proposes to vote by

districts.

Mr. Baynard offered resolutions rescinding the expunging resolutions; after which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the bill from the Senate, to authorize the employment of national vessels for the relief of distressed vessels on our coasts, was read a third time and passed.

A large number of petitions and memorials were presented, many of them against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

Friday, December 15.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, took up the resolutions referring the President's message to appropriate committees; after which Mr. Adams moved that when the house adjourn, it adjourn until Monday next, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Adams rose and said, that he had been requested by the Rev. Mr. Wolff, now in this city, to ask for the use of the hall, at 11 o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of delivering a public lecture therein. Doubtlessly, remarked Mr. A. the name of this gentleman was familiar already to every gentleman upon that floor. He was one of the most extraordinary men living on the earth at this time. He was originally a Jew, and after the most profound investigation of the Scripture, and a patient and assiduous comparison of the Old and New Testaments, he had been brought, by the aid of a most powerful intellect, to the conviction of the truth of the Christian Revelation. To the propagation of that gospel throughout the world he had ever since been devoting all his powers. In the beautiful language of Bishop Heber—

"From Greenland's icy mountains,  
From India's coral strand,  
Where Afric's sunny fountains  
Roll down her golden sand,  
From many a palm-plain,  
They call us to deliver  
Their land from error's chain."

Sir, said Mr. A., to this call this applicant has responded. He has visited every part of the world, in which his eloquence, his zeal, his untiring zeal and influence, could make themselves felt in the propagation of Christian knowledge; and now, in pursuance of his great design, he has come to our own shores, and in lectures, in sermons, and in society, has already made much progress in its accomplishment. Mr. A. said that he had heard one of these lectures, in one of the churches of this city, in which the reverend gentleman had detailed the course of his adventures, which had been of the most deeply interesting and romantic character; and a more profound, closely-reasoned, and convincing argument upon the proofs of Christianity, than that contained in the lecture, to which he had alluded, it had never been his lot to listen to.

The motion of Mr. Adams was then adopted; and the adjourned to Monday.

DEATH OF MR. KENT.

In the Senate on the 6th instant, Mr. Clay rose and said—

The unavoidable absence of the surviving Senator of the state of Maryland has devolved on me the melancholy duty of announcing to the Senate, what it already too well knows, the lamented death of his worthy colleague. He suddenly expired on the 24th of last month, in the 59th year of his age, and apparently in excellent health. His public career has been eminently useful, and his private pursuits have been crowned with merited success. Dr. Joseph Kent has served his native state of Maryland in the Legislature, in the College of Electors of President and Vice President, in the office of Chief Magistrate, and in both branches of Congress. He has discharged the duties of all these stations with the greatest diligence, with distinguished ability, and with general satisfaction. He brought into the public councils a large stock of common sense, sterling integrity, and a judgment sound, practical, and discriminating. He was one of those true men, of whose decision, if we understood the question which he was called upon to consider, we might be perfectly sure in advance. He spoke directly to the point, without any aim at ambitious ornament, and full of interest and instruction, drawn by induction and from experience.

Twenty six years ago, he and I entered the House of Representatives together. During the long period which has since intervened, what agitating questions have arisen to shake this vast Confederacy, each in its turn seeming to threaten it with overthrow! But the Republic stands up, proud and erect, bearing aloft its glorious banner of original and added stars and stripes, and marching steadily on to its high destiny. The fearful questions of controversy have been happily put to rest, and many of those who were most apprehensive of the fate of our country silently sleep in the grave. Should not these groundless fears inspire us with a spirit of mutual forbearance and brotherly love?

In private life the estimable man whose untimely death we deplore, enjoyed the unbounded confidence and attachment of his neighbors and friends, and he was almost idolized by his family and slaves. Plain and unostentatious in his manners and deportment, he was always cheerful, cordial, conciliatory and encouraging. For more than a quarter of this century, I have had the happiness of his friendship. And I have ever found him, in

prosperous and adverse fortunes, in the spring and in the autumn of my life, firm, faithful, and never-failing friend.

Such a good man is a great loss to Maryland, to the Senate, and to the country. But nowhere, out of the circle of his own family, will that loss be felt with more severity than by the people of this district. Uniting in his exertions, he was ever their warm, zealous and devoted friend. On more than one occasion have my own first impressions against measures brought forward for their relief been effaced by the earnestness and intensity of his persuasion. And we all recollect how, not more than sixty days ago, we were thrilled by a burst of indignant eloquence from him, that now vacant place, against a bill which he thought fraught with hardship and injustice towards this district. That place will again be soon filled, and doubtless will be ably filled by the enlightened statesman which mourns his death; but no man can bring to it a braver heart, and a sounder head, than he possessed.

It remains to us to perform the sad duty of awarding our share of the honors due to his memory. I propose the following resolutions:

Resolved, unanimously, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the Hon'ble Joseph Kent, deceased, late a member thereof, will go into mourning by wearing crepe on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, unanimously, That as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the Hon. Joseph Kent, the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were so adopted, and the Senate accordingly adjourned.

Mr. Grundy's Bill to Prevent Accidents in Steam Boats.

—We alluded in very cursory manner, in our paper yesterday, to this important measure. Amidst our party conflicts and political excitements, we should not forget those important subjects which must be deemed of equal moment by all. The loss of life and property by accidents on steam boats, especially on our Western waters is alarming. We noticed a calculating the other day, from which it appears that in the course of one year alone considerably more than a thousand persons had perished from this cause alone. It is high time that steps should be taken, to prevent, by every possible means, the frightful sacrifice of human life. From a hasty perusal of Mr. Grundy's bill it seems to us that it promises all that can be effected by the General Government. Should any of its provisions be deemed defective, they can be modified in its course through the two Houses. It provides, under the penalty of ample fines, for the registration of steam boats and their frequent inspection by competent persons; besides other regulations scarcely less important. The most efficient feature of this bill, however, is that which renders the officers of boats subject to prosecution for manslaughter when lives are lost by suspected misconduct, negligence, or inattention. The example of England and other nations where this liability is rigidly enforced, furnishes satisfactory proof of its efficacy.

FOREIGN.

New York, Dec. 12.

The packet ship Utica, Capt. Pol from Havre, arrived last night, bringing the editors of the Express dates from Paris to the evening of the 24th, and Havre to the 26th.

Constantia is Taken.—The French army arrived before the walls on the 9th of October; the breach was opened on the 11th, was practicable on the 12th, and the assault was made that morning with the greatest bravery and complete success. The enemy made a vigorous resistance. General de Damremont was killed by cannon ball as he was proceeding to the breaching battery.

The Journal de Paris gives a short sketch of the military career of Gen. de Damremont. He was brought up at the Ecole Militaire, and made all the campaigns of Napoleon as a subaltern officer, gradually rising till he became Aide-de-camp to Marshal Marmont in 1814, and in this quality was one of the officers who signed the treaty of Chevilly. At the time of the restoration he was a Colonel, and in 1830 commanded a brigade of the army under Gen. Bourmont in the expedition of Algiers.

Subsequently he was appointed to the command of the eighth military division of France, and distinguished himself by his firmness and the moderation of his public conduct. Since his nomination, in 1836, to the governorship of Algiers, his former character for coolness of decision and punctual discharge of duty has been fully maintained, and his loss will be greatly deplored by those over whom he presided in a civil, as well as those whom he commanded in a military capacity.

The King has given orders for a statue of Gen. de Damremont, to be placed in the Museum at Versailles. A Te Deum was to be celebrated at Versailles on the capture of Constantia, at which the King and Queen, with their Majesties of Belgium, and the whole of the Royal family, were to attend.

From Spain, there is nothing of importance. Rumors of various skirmishes are announced, but without any great result.



## HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, December 22.

In consequence of the interposition of the Christmas holidays, no paper will be issued from this office next week. The necessity of this omission is imposed upon us by the custom of giving an opportunity for relaxation to our working hands. At this time, however, it is of less importance, because we have no Legislature in session, and Congress has not yet fully entered into business as to acquire any great degree of interest.

**THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.**—The sixth number of this work has been received. We have had occasion before to notice this periodical, and a better acquaintance with it has but confirmed us in the opinion, that it is conducted with intelligence and taste, and that it will prove a valuable addition to the literary publications of the day. The present number completes the first volume. The second volume will commence with the January number; which, it is promised, will be filled with original papers of more than usual interest; among which will be the Life of a celebrated Commodore, with anecdotes of the rise and progress of the American Navy, illustrated by two engravings. For the terms of the publication the reader is referred to the prospectus in our last page.

We understand that our townsman Maj. Allen J. Davis, has sold the English stallion Puzzle, to Mr. Shelton Kennerly, of Patrick, Virginia. His fine size, great power, and high, pure pedigree, as represented to us, must render him an acquisition to any district of country, and on that account, it is to be regretted that this part of the country has lost the benefit of his services.

He is the only horse in the U. States gotten by Reveller, and must therefore be an excellent cross, not only for the mares gotten by our native stallions, but will do equally well on the more recent importations.

It is sufficient to state that he was purchased by a gentleman now in England, with the advice of Maj. Davis, and few persons have visited that country better qualified to make a selection of blood stock.

A bill conferring banking privileges on the stockholders of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road company has passed both houses of the Legislature of Tennessee. This action of the Legislature of that state secures to the Company the charter of the Bank, which is considered as decidedly the most important step which has yet been taken to insure the completion of the great Southwestern Rail-way.

We regret to see announced the death of Dr. PHILIP SYMS PRYCE, the eminently distinguished physician and surgeon, of Philadelphia. He died at his residence in that city on the 15th inst. in the 70th year of his age.

The Augusta Centinel of the 4th inst. says, that Thurston, the celebrated bank robber who, last spring, by means of forged checks and bills of exchange, swindled the banks in Milledgeville, Columbus, Mobile, Charleston, and some of the northern cities, to the amount of 100,000 dollars, has, after a long chase, been caught at Louisville, Ky. and is now in jail in Augusta. It is not stated how much, or whether any of the money has been recovered.

A shocking accident occurred on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, on Sunday last, by which from 15 to 18 persons were more or less seriously injured—three of whom, Mrs. Rochelle, Miss Blow and Miss Kane, have since died. The engine was thrown off the track by the end of a bar of iron, which had become loose and sprung up. The foremost car was crushed; and the second thrown from the track, by the third running under it, which, in turn, was broken to pieces by the collision. Of course no one was to blame. Mr. Preston, of the Senate, and his family, were in the cars, but received no injury.

**South Carolina.**—The resolutions introduced some days ago in the House of Representatives of South Carolina, declaring that the revenue of the Union should be collected in a manner entirely

unconnected with the banks, and when collected should neither be disbursed nor used in any way by the banks; and that it is both unconstitutional and inexpedient to incorporate a National Bank, have been adopted by that body, with but two dissenting voices. They, however, forthwith, passed another resolution, declaring that, by the adoption of the aforesaid resolutions, no censure was intended upon the course of Mr. Preston.

**The Bank Convention,** recently held in New York, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

**Resolved,** That the convention entertains a deep anxiety and a firm determination to accomplish the resumption of specie payments at the earliest period when it may be permanently practicable.

**Resolved,** That in the opinion of the convention, the present circumstances of the country are not such as to make it expedient or prudent now to fix a day for the resumption of specie payments, and that when the Convention terminates its present session, it shall be adjourned to meet in the city of New York on the 21 Wednesday of April next, for their considering, and practically determining the day for resuming specie payments.

**Resolved,** That the Convention strongly recommends to all the Banks in the United States, to continue, by proper means, to prepare themselves for a return to specie payments within the shortest practicable period after the meeting of the next Convention.

**Resolved,** That the Banks in those States that are not now represented, be earnestly requested to send delegates to the adjourned meeting of the Convention—and that the several delegates from all the States be desired to procure all such information in regard to the condition of the Banks of their respective States as may be attainable.

**Resumption of Specie Payments.**—Great dissatisfaction has been expressed throughout the country, that the Bank Convention which recently assembled at New York did not fix upon some day for the resumption of specie payments. The people expect the Banks to redeem their notes as soon as possible—or at least to fix upon some early day for the resumption of specie payments—even if such resumption should in some degree embarrass their operations—as they must necessarily share with the rest of the community the evils attendant on the pressure. The people anxiously expected something from the late Bank Convention—they have been disappointed.

We take pleasure in stating, however, that our Banks took a firm and zealous stand in favor of an early resumption; they are therefore exonerated from whatever blame may attach to the Convention. They are prepared to resume at any moment—and are anxiously awaiting a general move on the part of the other Banks of the Union to enable them to effect their wishes.

Raleigh Star.

### SPECIE PAYMENTS.

An able writer upon money matters in one of the series of articles in the Boston Daily Advertiser, has the following reference to the understood intentions of the New York banks:

"The New York banks are determined on resuming before the middle of May, when the indemnifying law expires. They seem all determined to pursue the straight-forward course of contraction which will soon bring their currency to par with specie. As the exportation to Europe has already ceased, this event may happen any day. It appears to be the general opinion of the most intelligent persons connected with the banks, that they will resume at an early day, whether Boston and Philadelphia go with them or not. I see nothing to prevent their carrying it into effect; there is no difficulty in the case. Boston sustained with perfect ease and great advantage a specie currency from 1814 to 1818, whilst all the other commercial cities of the Union were content with depreciated paper. Taking all circumstances into consideration, it seems probable that the banks of New York will resume specie payments in the months of February or March. Boston must be in a condition to follow soon after."

Commodore Jones has been compelled by the impaired state of his health, to withdraw from the South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expedition, of which he was commander.

**Tennessee.**—We learn from the Nashville Banner, that a preamble and resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives, setting forth the deep concern on the part of the people, at the sudden and ruinous prostration of the confidence and prosperity of the nation, resulting from the executive experiments, for four years past, on the currency of the country, and expressing the opinion, that the establishment of a National Bank, upon a plan somewhat similar to the late United States Bank—is the surest, the most expedient, if not the only means of relieving the people from their present embarrassed condition, and of restoring a sound and healthy currency to the nation.

From a statement appended to the annual Treasury Report, says the National Intelligencer, we learn that the whole number of Banks in the United States

(country branches as well as principal banks), was, on the 1st of January, 1836, seven hundred and thirteen; and on or near the 1st July, 1837, seven hundred and ninety-four; aggregate of "capital paid in" at the latter period being stated at three hundred millions, with a fraction of about 300,000 dollars.

**Colonization.**—The brig Ninob sailed from this port, says the Baltimore American, on Tuesday, the 28th November, having on board eighty-five emigrants, destined for the Maryland Colony in Liberia. This, without exception, is the finest expedition ever sent from this port to Africa, and was in all respects the best fitted out for comfort on the voyage, with health and prosperity in Liberia.

Poulson.

**Emigrants to Liberia.**—On the 3d instant, the ship Emperor, Capt. Keeler, sailed from Norfolk for Liberia, with about 100 emigrants, mostly from the estates of the late Rev. John Stockdell, of Madison county, Virginia, and John Smith, of Essex county, in the same state, who left them free by their wills, with sufficient funds to defray the expenses of their voyage and settlement in Africa.

### FROM FLORIDA.

The Charleston Mercury of the 12th inst., on the authority of a gentleman from Florida, that Micanopy, Cloud, Jumper, Ocintosh, several other chiefs, and 30 or 40 warriors, had come in at Fort Mellon. Also a nephew of Sam Jones, bringing a message from him, stating that he would come in and surrender, if Gen. Jesup would treat him well and apologize for having used the Indians as cowards.

Later accounts state that Gen. Jesup has held a council with Micanopy and a representative of Sam Jones and five other chiefs; at which they agreed to the terms laid down by the General, and have sent out runners to the different tribes, with instructions to come in forthwith. The accounts state that it "may be safely said that the war is now over."

### CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Albany Argus publishes a letter from Lewistown, Niagara co. Canada, which states:

"The Canadian population appear to be in a very high state of excitement, and a secret organization for the purpose of effecting a revolution, seems to have been going on in every part of the province, totally unknown to the British government. Many individuals of the highest standing are engaged in this revolutionary movement, and there is little doubt of its extending in a very short period, throughout the whole extent of the upper provinces. The British government is entirely destitute of regular troops, and the loyalists form but a small portion of the population."

They city of Toronto is reported to have been taken by the patriots of the Upper Province—and the British Governor and all the officials pent up in the market house. The patriots attacked the city with a force of 3,000 men. They made three distinct demands of the government:

1st. To dissolve the present Parliament.

2d. Grant an elective Legislative Council.

3rd. That the Governor leave the province in two weeks.

The rebellion seems to extend to both provinces.

The sympathies of the people of New York and Vermont States seem to be warmly enlisted in behalf of the colonies. Meetings have been held, warmly expressive of feelings of interest with the patriots; and it is stated that a large number of volunteers have gone from N. York to their assistance.

Later accounts state that the city of Toronto has been retaken from the patriots after a warm contest. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer remarks, under date of 14th inst. that:

"Montreal is quiet," but significantly says "Vesuvius is quiet too." He continues: "It will now take the whole standing army of Great Britain to keep peace in Lower Canada. They may make peace now, but as they make it, they make the Canadas a solitude. If you think me too earnest, remember I speak from a thorough knowledge of the Canadian people. The province of New Brunswick is quiet as yet; but the laboring classes of that province will rebel as soon as they dare."

A storm took place on Lake Erie and its borders, on the 22d inst., which was awfully severe and destructive, both of life and property. At the town of Buffalo (N. Y.) the waters rose to an appalling height, sweeping in their course seventeen houses from the island on which the light-house is located, with their numerous tenants, many of whom are known to have perished. The buildings destroyed were occupied by at least fifty persons; of these, the bodies of fifteen had been recovered—among them the wife and child of a man who succeeded in swimming from the island to the main land.

**Items.**—The Cholera was over at Rome. The King of Naples was on a visit to Messina. Tagliani was going to dance in Moscow. Thorwaldsen, the

sculptor, was engaged on a gigantic statue of Goethe for Frankfurt. Sidia uphia, the Bey of Tunis, is dead.

From the Register.

At a meeting of the Students of the University of North Carolina, held on the 8th December, to take into consideration the departure of Professor Hooper, Benjamin F. Hobson was called to the chair, and James M. Burke appointed secretary. On motion of Dennis D. Ferree, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the regret of the Students at the departure of Professor Hooper.

Whereupon, Wm. J. Long, Wm. R. Walker and James M. Burke were appointed to constitute said committee, to which the Chairman was added. On motion of Thomas D. Meares, the meeting then adjourned to convene again to-morrow 12 o'clock, in order to allow time to the above mentioned committee to prepare their report.

Saturday, December 9.

The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock, when the committee appointed for the purpose reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

**Resolved,** That we regret the departure of Professor Hooper from amongst us, and believe it to be a great loss to this institution, and to the state.

**Resolved,** That during our long intercourse with him, we bear testimony to the urbanity and dignity of his deportment, and to the delicate sensibility and kind feelings which he has ever manifested towards us.

**Resolved,** That we highly appreciate his worth as a scholar, and his efforts to impart to us a taste for Classical Literature. And we cherish the hope that his qualifications will be highly prized in his new sphere of labour.

**Resolved,** That we regret the loss of his ministrations in the sanctuary, and ardently wish that the mild and peaceful truths which he has so frequently presented to us may procure lasting enjoyment to his own bosom.

On motion of Mr. Ferree, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and that a copy be sent to Mr. Hooper and likewise to the Star, Register and Standard.

BENJ. F. HOBSON, Pres't.

JAS. M. BURKE, Sec'y.

In obedience to the last resolution, a copy of the foregoing proceedings having been delivered to Professor Hooper, the following acknowledgment was received from him:

Chapel Hill, Dec. 14, 1837.

Young Gentlemen of the University.

It was with emotions of no common kind, that I received through your committee your communication of the 9th inst., expressive of your esteem for my person, and of your regret at my approaching departure. Such testimonies of affection and respect are doubly welcome, not only as being grateful to our private feeling, but as an attestation before the world that we have been approved in our station, and have not spent our lives in vain. The life of a teacher is one of much toil and self-denial, and subject to occasional fluctuations of favour in his pupils. Whatever may be his purity of purpose or fidelity of exertion, he may commit error from that infirmity of judgment and temper which is the lot of human nature. That I have not sometimes done so, it would be presumptuous in me to think. How consoling then, in the midst of this deserved mistrust of oneself, must it be, at the dissolution of my connexion with you, that the generous flow of youthful feeling has buried in oblivion every thing that may have been wrong, and poured itself forth in this affectionate tribute to my well-remembered endeavours for your good. It proves that the ingenious youth who compose the students of a College, whatever occasional irritations may ruffle their intercourse with their preceptors, have the discernment to appreciate and the generosity to praise the labours of their officers when conscientiously bestowed, and that whoever faithfully toils to serve them will finally be rewarded with their esteem and gratitude.

You are pleased in your letter to make flattering mention of my services to the college, and kindly to express your opinion that the loss of them will be felt by the institution. But if the Trustees avail themselves of the ample range of selection now afforded them, in choosing my successor, you will be gainers rather than losers by my resignation. Happily our country has made such advances in scholarship, that the young men of the present generation have overtaken gray hairs, and our goal is almost their starting place. Your Alma Mater therefore may cheer you for the loss of an instructor whom your partiality may have over-rated, with the words of the Lacedaemonian mother, upon hearing of the fall of her son:

"Sparta has many worthier than he."

Let me, in conclusion, express my fervent wishes, that you will all, by a youth of virtue, industry and enthusiastic devotion to your studies, reflect credit on the college which has bred you; and that in future days, should God spare my life, I may hear of the celebrity of some sons of Chapel Hill, and have the pride of remembering that I had some small share

in making their names and training them to honor. But oh, how much higher pleasure, how much more sublime enjoyment, it is that great final gathering of the human family about the tribunal of God, to witness the happy faces of many whom I have known and loved to instruct. God grant you grace to aim at this high destiny, and "by persistent continuance in well-doing, to seek for glory and honor and immortality."

I remain, gentlemen,  
Very affectionately, yours,  
W. HOOPER.

### MARRIED.

In Chapel Hill, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Wm. M. Green, Mr. JOHN DENNISON HOOPER, Professor of Modern Languages in the University, to Miss MARY E. HOOPER, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Hooper.

In this county, on the 21st inst. by Thos. W. Holden, esq. Mr. WILLIAM T. LINK to Miss ELIZABETH BOLAND, eldest daughter of Andrew Boland, esq.

### Weekly Almanac.

DECEMBER.	Sun	Sun	MOON'S PHASES.
	rise.	set.	
22 Friday,	7 13 4	47	
23 Saturday,	7 13 4	47	
24 Sunday,	7 13 4	47	
25 Monday,	7 13 4	47	
26 Tuesday,	7 13 4	47	
27 Wednesday,	7 13 4	48	
28 Thursday,	7 13 4	48	
			First 4 30 a.m. Full 11 0 0 a.m. Last 19 10 45 a.m. New 27 9 15 a.m.

### Female School.

THE Spring Session of Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on the 15th of January. Terms for the usual English studies, \$17.50. Drawing and Painting, 10.00.

Instruction in the French Language given by a native of France, for \$5 per month. Great care is taken to teach the young Ladies to think, and to make them thorough scholars, and useful members of society. They are first made well acquainted with Spelling, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Writing—and are then taught Rhetoric, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.

Parents and Guardians may be assured that great attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils, both in and out of the School.

Board can be obtained in most respectable families. Vacations correspond with those in the Male Academy.

The Fayetteville Observer and Newbern Spectator will please give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

### A New Supply of Fresh Fruit, &c.

MRS. L. THOMAS has just received, in addition to her former stock, an excellent assortment of Fresh Fruit, Sweet-Meats, and Confectionary, &c.

The following are comprised in her assortment:

Cocoanuts, Eng. Walnuts, Palmetts, Figs, Butter & Water Crackers, Perfect Love Cordial, Oranges, Cigars, Lemons, Sultans & Bosch Raisins, Pecan Nuts, Filberts, French Peunes, Currants, New York Pippin Apples, Assorted Candies, Preserved Citron, Do. Pine Apples, Do. Oranges, Do. Prunes, Do. Green Limes, Do. Anchovies, Do. Pares, Pickled Olives, Fancy Soups, Pipes & Stems, Fancy Boxes, Ladies' Fancy & Travelling Baskets, Ladies' False Curis, Toys for Children, &c. &c.

Articles of the above description will be constantly kept on hand, and disposed of on reasonable terms.  
December 21.

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1837.

Joseph Clark and wife  
David and Callie C. Tinner, ex'rs  
of Robert Tinner, deceased.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court now here, that Joseph Clark and his wife Ellenor are not inhabitants of this state; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks successively, that unless the said Joseph Clark and Ellenor his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there to answer or demur to said petition, that the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

J. TAYLOR, C. C.

Price adv. \$ 5 00

01—54

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1837.

Joseph Armstrong and Peggy his wife,

Against

The Heirs at Law of Jonathan Watson.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

THIS cause coming on to be heard, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the purpose of notifying John Watson, James Watson, and the children of David Watson, to wit, Charles Watson and John Watson, and the other unknown children of David Watson, all being non residents of the state of North Carolina, that they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday of March next, and plead or demur, or it will be set down for hearing ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Teste, JAMES WEBB, C. & N.

December 21.

### Lemay's Almanacks,

FOR 1838,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

VERY CHEAP.

December 22.





**SONG.**

Give me an eye, a smiling eye,  
To meet my ardent glance—  
A sunny eye to gaze upon  
When pleasure is in dance.  
Give me an eye to mingle beams  
When mirth and joy have bound me;  
Give me an eye to mingle tears  
When sorrow's clouds are round me.

Give me a cheek, a soft, soft cheek,  
Warm roses blushing o'er it,  
So bright, so pure, so angel like,  
I were silent to adore it.

Give me a cheek to press to mine  
With that calm holy feeling,  
That tells the soul as music does,  
When o'er the senses stealing.

Give me a lip, a balmy lip,  
Sweet smiles around it wreathing—  
A dewy lip, carnation like,  
Of love and goodness breathing.

Give me a lip to kiss when all  
Of love and passion caries me—  
A full red lip to dream upon,  
A veritable bliss to me.

Give me a hand, a snow white hand,  
To tremble when I press it—  
A fairy hand to hold in mine,  
A little hand to bless it.

Give me a hand to kiss and breathe  
O'er my soul's devotion—  
A hand to hold and press mine too,  
With deep unfeigned emotion.

Give me a heart, a gentle heart,  
With warm affections beating—  
A heart to flutter with delight  
When lip with lip is meeting.

Give me a heart to call my own,  
To cheer my path when dreary—  
A pure, a guileless, constant heart,  
To lean upon when weary.

**THE CHANGES OF FORTUNE.**

The editor of the Mirror, from whose popular periodical we extract the following affecting sketch, remarks that it but truly illustrates one of the many instances of distress existing among the poor sensitives of the city, and the lady who has communicated it for publication in the Mirror vouches for its authenticity.

"Do you give out work here?" said a voice so soft, so low, so lady like, that I involuntarily looked up from the paper I was then purchasing for my darling boy, a birthday gift from his papa.

"Do you give out work here?"

"Not to strangers," was the rude reply.

The "stranger" turned and walked away.

"That purse is very cheap, ma'am."

"I do not wish to buy," said I, as I took up my parcel, I left the shop, and followed the stranger lady.

Passing Thompson's, she paused, went in, hesitated, then turned and came out. I now saw her face: it was very pale; her hair, black as night, was parted on her forehead; her eyes, too, were very black, and there was a wildness in them that made me shudder. She passed up Broadway to Grand street, where she entered a miserable looking dwelling. I paused, and followed her farther. She was evidently suffering much: I was happy, blessed with wealth, and, oh, how blessed in husband, children, friends! I knocked, and the door was opened by a cross looking woman.

"Is there a person living here who can sew?" I inquired.

"No, no," was the reply. "There is a woman up stairs who used to work, but she can't get no more to do, and I shall turn her out to-morrow."

"Let me go up," said I, as passing a woman with a shudder, I ascended the stairs.

"You can keep on up to the garret," she screamed after me—did so I did; and there I saw a sight of which I, the child of affluence, had never dreamed! The lady had thrown off her hat, and was kneeling by the side of a poor low bed. Her hair had fallen over her shoulders; she sobbed not, but seemed motionless; her face buried in the covering of the wretched, miserable bed, where lay her husband. He was sleeping; I looked upon his high pale forehead, around which clung masses of damp brown hair—it was knit, and the pale hand clenched the bed clothes—words broke from his lips—"I cannot pay you now," I heard him say. Poor fellow! even in his dream his poverty haunted! I could bear it no longer, and knelt down on the door. The lady raised her head, threw back her long black hair, and gazed mildly upon me. It was no time for ceremony—sickness, sorrow, want, perhaps starvation were before me—"I came to look for a person to do my work," was all I could say.

"Oh, give it me," she sobbed. "Two days we have not had food!—and to-morrow—" She paused and tried to finish the sentence, but could not. "She knew that to-morrow they would be both homeless and starving!"

"Be comforted—you shall want no more!"

I kept my word. In a few days she and me all—of days of happiness in a tiny West Indian Isle, her childhood's me; of the death of her father and mother; of a cruel sister and brother-in-

law how she left that home, hoping to find a brother in America; how she sought in vain, but found instead a husband; how, too, an Englishman, a gentleman and scholar, had been thrown upon the world. Sympathy deepened into love; alone in a crowd, all the world to each other, they married; he procured employment in a school, she plain needle work. Too close attention to the duties of his school, long walks, and scanty fare, brought ill health, and confined him at length to his bed.

The shop, from which his poor wife obtained work, failed, and their resource was cut off. She had looked long, weary days for employment—many had none to give—others "gave no work to strangers." This I found them, to comfort them for a little time—then I trust, they found indeed a comforter in heaven!

The husband died first, placing the hand of his poor wife in mine! I needed not the mute, appealing look he gave; I took her to my own happy home—it was too late!

It is a very little time ago, I went one morning to her room; she had passed a restless night, and dreamed, she said, of her dear George; she called me her only friend; begged me to sit a little while beside her; and looked up so sadly in my face, that my own heart seemed well nigh breaking. I left her not again.

In the still deep night I heard her murmur, "Sister Anne, do not speak so harshly to me; oh mamma, why did you leave me?" Then again she said, "Give me an orange, my sister, I am very faint." Her soul was again in her own sunny home.

"Lay me by my George, and God will bless you," were her last words to me. I led my hushed children to look upon her sweet pale face, as she lay in her coffin. They had never seen sorrow or death, and then I gave them the first knowledge of both; then I told them of the sin, the cruelty, of those who wound the "stranger's heart."

**Happiness.** An eminent modern writer beautifully says: "The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman; the foundation of political happiness is confidence in the integrity of man; the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, is reliance on the goodness of God."

**THE LAUGHING MISTAKE.**

A gentleman going to see a professional wit and punster, took his valet with him. He instructed his servant, on the way, that he must laugh at every thing that the wit said, whether he understood it or not, as the worthy was always highly incensed when the company present did not shake their sides and roar lustily at his jokes. As his duty bound the valet promised to obey. They reached the house and found the wit labouring under a severe attack of the gout. "Oh, my God, what excruciating agony I do suffer!" cried he with a distorted countenance, as they entered the room. Hereupon the obedient valet clasped both hands on his sides, and roared out with laughter. The irritated invalid sprang from his chair and kicked the man of mirth from the top of the stairs to the bottom thereof.

**A Wagoner's Report.**—A rich merchant, named Hogg, lately requested a wagoner to bring him a load of corn, which, being brought upon the precise day as he had upon, was refused.

"Well," replied the wagoner, "you are the first hog ever I knew to refuse corn."

**To Bridge Builders.**

The undersigned, Commissioner will let to the lowest bidder at the Store House of Black & Co. in this county on Wednesday the 27th instant, the building of a New Bridge over the River at Kelleys Mills.

A plan and specification will be shown by the Commissioner on the day of letting out the Bridge.

Nicholas Albright,  
John Stockard,  
Samuel Kerr,  
James A. Craig,  
George Foust,

December 12. 00—4w

**Stray.**

TAKE up by Shadrack Roberts, living on the water of Flat River, near the Granville line, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange County on the 12th instant, a Chesnut Saddle Mare, supposed to be seven years old, four white feet, three of them white up to her knees, a large streak of white on her face, under lip white, tip of left ear bent downward, a small white spot on the left, four feet eight or nine inches high.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

December 13. 00—4w

**Public Meeting.**

A MEETING will be held at Andrew Albright's, esq. on the 1st and 2nd inst. at 10 o'clock, on the 6th of January next, to memorialize the next General Assembly on the subject of dividing Orange County, when and where an attendance of the citizens generally is requested.

December 12. 00—

**Negro Hiring.**

THE negroes belonging to Mrs. Anna Davis and Children, will be hired out on Thursday the 28th of December, for one year, on the customary terms.

WM. GAIN, Ex'r.

of Wm. Cain, dec'd.

November 30. 98—

**BALL.**

THE Proprietor of the Rockingham Springs (Lanes Castle) will furnish a HOLYDAY PARTY and BALL, on Thursday evening the 25th of December instant.

JOHN J. WRIGHT.

December 12. 00—

**Mount Pleasant Academy.**

THE exercises of this Academy will be renewed again on the 15th of January, under the care and supervision of the subscriber as principal. The course of instruction, as heretofore, will embrace all the branches usually taught in institutions of the kind. Its location in one of the most healthy and moral sections of Orange County, renders it one of the most desirable situations for the education of youth. The discipline exercised is wholly of the parental kind; mild and gentle, though strict and careful. Great attention will be paid to the morals of the students committed to the care of the subscriber. Those gentlemen who wish to place their sons or wards in a situation of health, and in one remote from scenes of dissipation, will find this well suited to their wishes.

Having procured the services of a competent assistant for the ensuing year, the subscriber has been compelled to advance the prices of tuition in a small degree in some branches. The following may be regarded as the established prices of the institution:

1st Class, Reading, Orthography, Penmanship and Arithmetic, per session, \$5 00  
2d Class, English Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Chemistry and Rhetoric, 8 00  
3d Class, The Latin and Greek Languages, Geometry, Algebra, &c. 12 50

Each session, as formerly, will contain five months, at the expiration of which there will be a vacation of one month. Board can be had in good families, convenient to the Academy, at six dollars per month, each student furnishing his own candles. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate eight or ten students with board.

Students having gone through a course of studies in this institution, will be prepared for any of our Universities.

DANIEL W. KERR, Principal.

December 13. 00—4w

**Hillsborough Academy.**

THE Spring Session will commence on the 15th of January.

English Department conducted by Mr. W. C. Sutton, under the general supervision of the Principal.

French taught to such as desire it, by a native of France, at \$3 a month.

W. J. BINGHAM, Principal.

December 7. 99—3w

**Female School at Fairfield.**

MISS CYNTHIA PAISLEY, a lady of good qualifications, will take charge of a School exclusively of Females to be kept at Fairfield, six miles north west of Hillsborough. The session will commence the first of December.

Board can be had in the vicinity, on very reasonable terms.

November 2. 99—3w

**Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jewellery.**

The subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he is enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

**Watches, Jewellery, &c.**

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 99—

**Notice.**

THE subscribers, having qualified at November term of Orange County Court, as Administrators on the estate of Andrew Burns, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

WILLIAM BURNS, Admr's.

SAMUEL BURNS, }  
December 7. 99—

**NEW GOODS.**

THE subscriber having opened a store next door west of O. F. Long & Co. is now receiving

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

**Dry Goods and Groceries,**

recently procured by him in New York, for cash, which he is determined to sell unusually low for Cash, or Country Produce, such as country Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Butter, for the latter he will give cash, should he not have goods to suit. He hopes that his friends, and those wishing to purchase, will give him a call.

B. CHEEK.

September 28. 89

**Notice.**

WHEREAS my wife SUSAN WARREN, has left my bed and board without any just cause, all persons are therefore forbid harboring her, or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN WARREN.

November 30. 98—

**Fall and Winter GOODS.**

O. F. LONG & Co.

WE have just received and now offer for sale at our old stand, these Fall and Winter supplies, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

**A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.**

COMPRISING

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, French & English Merinos, Figured Circassians, Calicos, Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery, Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets, Crockery, Cotton Yarn, School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

November 23. 97—

**Notice.**

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26. 93—

**Swain's Justice.**

THE author of the "Man of Business" is now preparing a new and complete treatise, to be a practical abstract of the common and statute laws of North Carolina, relating to the official duties and responsibilities of Justices of the Peace, sheriffs, coroners, constables, wardens of the poor, overseers of roads, rangers, entry takers, surveyors, processors, guardians, executors, administrators, trustees, agents, auctioneers, carriers, &c., to be more plain and practical in its details, than any law book now extant.

The whole will be comprised in one moderate sized volume of about 400 or 500 pages. The work will be well printed and bound, and ready for subscribers during the month of March next to be promptly delivered at any Court house, or at the rate of \$3 50 per copy, or \$30 for ten copies.

Any subscriber who may be pleased to pay \$2 50 in advance, shall have a receipt in full for \$2 50, and a copy of the work, delivered at Hillsborough, N. C., free of postage.

October, 1837. 94—6w

**Gentlemen's Magazine.**

NOW publishing, in Monthly Numbers, the largest and cheapest periodical in the United States—The Gentlemen's Magazine, edited by William E. Burton, Philadelphia.

The proprietors have much pleasure in announcing to the reading public the complete success which has attended the establishment of this Magazine—a success far beyond their utmost expectations, and considerably exceeding the prosperity of any other publication in America. The daily increasing subscription list, and the numerous commendatory notices of the Press attest the merits and the popularity of the Gentlemen's Magazine, each number of which contains more original matter than any other monthly publication.

The contents embrace a large range of a amusing and instructive subjects, by authors of celebrity:

Original Tales of powerful interest; Humorous and Graphic Delineations of Men and Manners; Novel Sketches of Foreign Lands; Poetry; Characteristic Studies; Essays on popular Subjects, and Biographical Notices of Celebrated or Eminent Persons, With many Original Anecdotes.

The Life of Paganini, with likenesses; Puckler Muskau, the German Prince; Dickens (Buz) the author of the Pickwick Papers, with likenesses; Dr. John Faust, the Sorcerer; The Duchess of St. Albans, and Zingha, the Negro Queen, have already been given.

The new publications are reviewed in full; liberal extracts are made from rare and valuable works, presenting a complete account of the Popular Literature of the day.

An Original Copyright Song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given with the Music, in every number.

The Gentlemen's Magazine contains twenty two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns—each column contains more than an octavo page of average proportion, and each monthly number has more reading matter than a volume of a Novel. The work is neatly printed on good paper, and stitched in a neat colored cover. Several Engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves to produce an agreeable book—an epitome of Life's adjuncts—a Literary Melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

An Engraved Title Page, of superior production, embracing every possible variety of pictorial display, and executed in the first style of art, by J. A. Adams, of New York, accompanies the October number.

Terms.—Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following extra inducements for culling, the advantages of which proposition can only remain in force till Christmas next. The subscription to the Gentlemen's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a Five Dollar Bill will produce Two Copies to the same direction, or a club of Ten Dollars will command Five Copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Building, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

Oct. 17. 85—

**LOOK AT THIS!**

**LATIMER & MEBANE,**

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

**Rich and Fashionable Dry Goods**

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**

ALSO

**Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats & Shoes,**

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

September 6. 35—

**Masonic Celebration.**

THE 27th of December next being St. JOHN'S Day, the members of Eagle Lodge, No. 71, and University Lodge, No. 60, have agreed to unite with each other in the celebration of that day in the town of Hillsborough. It is therefore earnestly and respectfully requested, that the members of each of these Lodges should favor the occasion with a personal attendance.

The Rev. William M. Green will deliver an address on the occasion.

The members of other Lodges are respectfully invited to attend and participate with us in the approaching celebration.

JAMES M. PALMER, Sec. of Eagle Lodge.

November 17. 35—

**Masonic Celebration.**

THE members of Hillsborough Lodge will celebrate the 27th of December next, at the home of the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist. It is therefore earnestly and respectfully requested, that members attend punctually.

The Rev. Daniel W. Kerr, of Orange County, a distinguished brother, will on that day deliver a public address suited to the occasion.

Brothers at a distance, and others not members of our Lodge, are respectfully invited to attend and participate with us in the approaching celebration.

JAMES N. CROSBY, Sec'y. of Hillsborough Lodge.

Pittsboro', Nov. 29. 35—

**Forwarding Agency.**

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior that they are engaged in the Forwarding Agency, and that with the facilities and experience they possess in the transaction of this business, they have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparative safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN, Fayetteville.

Refer to Messrs. AVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough. April 5. 65—

**WILLIAM W. GRAYS**

**Invaluable OINTMENT,**

FOR THE CURE OF

**External Diseases, viz:**

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chills, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

**Printer's Notice.**

AT a season when the gratitudes of our agricultural friends are overflowing with the products of a fruitful harvest, it may not be improper to call their attention to the employment of the Printer. Many of his subscribers have suffered their subscriptions to remain unpaid for two or three years, and some of them for a longer period, a delay which has subjected him to much inconvenience. All accounts due this Office for subscriptions and advertisements, will be shortly be made out and forwarded to those indebted, and he hopes that no other consideration than the justice of his demand, will be necessary to induce a speedy settlement of them.

THE PRINTER.

September 15. 85—

**Trust Sale.**

BY virtue of a deed in trust executed to me by Margaret Murdock for certain purposes therein named, I at all sell at public sale at the 29th instant, at the residence of said Margaret Murdock,

**SIX LIKELY NEGROES,**

two Men, two young Girls, and two Women, on a credit of six and twelve months. The purchaser giving bond and approved security.

SAMUEL KERR, Trustee.

December 1. 85—

**Blanks for sale at this Office.**

**HILLSBOROUGH N. C.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as continuing its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscribers received by the printer, and money paid, post paid, in the State.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

Oct. 17. 85—